

MEXICAN PLAN READY

Pan-American Nations Accept the Invitation to Confer.

WAS PRESENTED THEM JUNE 30

The Program Includes a Ban on War Supplies

Washington, Aug. 5.—Interest in today's conference on the Mexican problem between Secretary Lansing and diplomatic representatives of six Latin-American countries was heightened yesterday as further details of the origin of the plan for joint co-operation in pacifying the southern republic came to light. One of the latest developments is the fact that decision to ask all of Central and South America in settling the Mexican difficulty was reached by President Wilson in June, when his warnings to the warring factions to settle their difficulties and restore peace were unheeded. The diplomats were invited June 30 to participate in a conference, while the appeal to the Mexican factions was made June 2. Announcement was withheld, however, pending the sanctioning of the plan by the Latin-American nations.

It was considered likely yesterday that the first step in the president's plan which will be submitted to the conferees by Secretary Lansing will be a last appeal to the factions to end the strife and arrange for a settled government. If any factions fail to heed the warning the plan is said to include extension of moral and financial support to other factions. The plan is said to include also a restoration of the ban on war munitions to the revolting factions and a demand that the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City be kept open for the transportation of food supplies to the starving people of the capital. Failure to do this might result in joint steps by the United States and the Latin-American nations to take physical control of the capital and the railroad and to hold them pending restoration of peace.

Paul Fuller, one of President Wilson's special envoys in Mexico since the break between Carranza and Villa, will participate in the conference today. Duval West, another of the president's special investigators, is also in the city. Mr. Fuller is understood to have been sounding the views of Mexican leaders and has brought encouraging reports. Secretary Lansing continued to refuse to discuss the plan of procedure, but the belief grows in official quarters that it contemplates designating a president satisfactory to at least a large portion of the Mexican people and whose government will be recognized by the American nations. European governments with heavy Mexican holdings are believed to be ready to follow the lead of the United States.

CARRANZA TO CAPITAL

He Plans To Move Headquarters To Mexico City Within Next 30 Days.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 5.—General Obregon reports to Carranza headquarters that his forces are now in complete control of the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, that rail communication has been re-established between San Luis Potosi and Tampico and the former city and Celaya, and that only small bands of Villa troops remain in the sections mentioned. This information was contained in cables received by the constitutionalist consulate yesterday.

It was also announced that Carranza plans to move his headquarters to Mexico City within the next 30 days. "Conditions in the capital," says the report, "are much better than previous times. The city is being thoroughly cleaned to avoid the possibility of the spread of disease; commercial houses have resumed business; civil authorities have been installed, and the public schools soon will open. The railway from Mexico City to Queretaro is being repaired at the direction of General Gonzalez."

IMMIGRATION AT LOW EBB

Net Total for Past Year Under 125,000.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Immigration was at its lowest since 1899 during the 12 months ended July 1 and the net increase in the foreign population for the year was less than 25,000. Statistics issued yesterday show 226,709 immigrants and 107,544 non-immigrant aliens admitted during the year, while 204,674 emigrants and 180,100 non-emigrant aliens departed. Admission was refused to 24,111 aliens.

Italian immigration showed the greatest falling off, 228,000 fewer Italians having arrived than during the previous year. Other decreases were: Polish, 111,000; Hebrew, 111,000; German, 28,000; Russian, 40,000; Magyar, 40,000; Croatian and Slovenian, 25,000; Rumanian, 25,000; Slovak, 25,000; Roumanian, 25,000; Lithuanian, 10,000; English, 10,000; Scandinavian, 11,000; Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin, 11,000; Irish, 10,000; Finnish, 5,000; French, 5,000; Spanish, 5,000; Turkish, 2,400.

American travel to Europe dropped 196,385 during the year compared with the previous 12 months and there was also a decrease of 47,007 in the number of Americans arriving from abroad.



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McKINLEY MEMORIAL CONTRACT AWARDED

John P. Parker Co. of New York Gets Building Job for \$240,000—Structure Will Cost \$300,000.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 5.—The contract for the construction of the McKinley Memorial building at Niles, O., the birthplace of the martyred president, was yesterday awarded to the John P. Parker Co. of New York for \$240,000. Completed, the structure, which will occupy a complete block, will cost \$300,000. Funds have been raised by popular subscription and Congress made an appropriation for the structure. The work will start at once and the cornerstone will be laid this fall, with Governor Willis officiating. Dedication is set for the fall of 1916 and President Wilson and former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt will be invited.

NO "PEACE PLAN" TO WILSON

Miss Jane Addams Denies She Has Ever Asked President to Act.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Miss Jane Addams, president of the world peace congress of women at The Hague, Tuesday night denied she ever had submitted a "peace plan" to President Wilson or had asked him to act as mediator in the present war. At the same time she gave a hint of the confidential associations she established with the chancelleries of Europe on her famous interviewing tour of the capitals following the adjournment of the congress.

Miss Addams also ridiculed statements attributed to William Reichert of Chicago, vice-president of the Teutonic Sons of America, who was quoted in Washington dispatches as saying Miss Addams had proposed to the president that he act as a mediator between England and Germany.

"During my hour's conference at the White House," Miss Addams said, "I simply laid before Mr. Wilson the result of my experiences and interviews with leaders of thought in Europe."

"I told the president in detail what various persons we had interviewed had said, and he seemed very much interested. I told him of the resolutions adopted at the woman's peace conference and tried to put the situation before him as I had gathered it abroad. Our whole object is to substitute negotiations for fighting."

"I simply expressed my belief that if a commission could go and sit in some neutral country, survey the whole subject from the standpoint of the needs of the situation—not from a nationalist viewpoint—and then submit a proposition to each of the powers involved, it would open the way to negotiation, and might lead to ultimate peace. As a matter of fact, I believe it would be better if this commission should be appointed by some international body, such as the judges of the neutral countries represented in The Hague court, or by the interparliamentary union. It is not necessary for the president to name it."

"The whole crux of the situation is this: The warring nations at present are not even being 'tempted' to peace. As one of the prime ministers put it to me, 'Nobody presents us with any basis for peace.'"

"One of the things I repeated to Mr. Wilson was the statement made to me by Herr Hans Delbert, the German minister of the interior, to the effect that Germany would be willing to withdraw from Belgium if granted certain territorial concessions in the Congo for the purpose of colonial developments."

Appointment of peace commissions is being considered by Holland, Sweden, and several other neutral countries, Miss Addams said. She urged the appointment of a small commission of men of international experience and repute as the first requisite in any peace program on the part of neutral nations. These men, if the recommendations of the peace conference are followed, would: First, ascertain the claims of the nations involved; second, investigate and compare them to see wherein they conflict; third, ascertain to what concessions the combatants would agree.

W. B. WILSON SPEAKS

Presence of Secretary Adds Interest To San Francisco Conference.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The presence of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, who was on the program to speak on the seamen's bill and other labor subjects, added interest to yesterday's session of the 19th annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, the first session of which was held here Tuesday. More than 200 delegates are attending the convention, representing total membership of about 45,000 sailors, marine cooks and stewards.

ROBBIE GETS \$25,000

Loan Desperado in Iowa Robs Cedar Rapids National Bank.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 5.—A loan robber held up the Cedar Rapids National bank early yesterday. He is said to have made his escape with \$25,000. Law forces, the bank teller, was captured bound and gagged an hour later.

PRESIDENT PLAYS 18 HOLES

Gets in Golf Game for First Time in Almost a Week.

Cleveland, N. H., Aug. 5.—President Wilson played golf yesterday for the first time in almost a week. His opponent was Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide and chief secretary. They played 18 holes over the private course of F. A. Kennedy, near here.

BOSTON & MAINE DIFFERENCES

Interests in New Hampshire Are Divided On Consolidation.

SAVINGS BANKS VITALLY INTERESTED

These Are Likely to Demand a Stock Assessment

Concord, N. H., Aug. 5.—Following the announcement of an agreement by the Boston & Maine and leased lines in New Hampshire on a bill permitting their consolidation, to be submitted to the New Hampshire legislature, in case Governor Spaulding calls a special session, there was renewed activity in the capital city yesterday among the opponents and friends of consolidation. The leaders, however, would say nothing until they had seen the terms of the bill. One of the strong opponents of the measure at the last session stated that he would not oppose the bill if it had the approval of the stockholders of the leased lines, but there is little probability that any stockholders' meetings of the various roads involved will be called. Meetings of the directors, however, will pass upon the bill as agreed upon, and much depends on their action.

Vitally interested in the measure are the savings banks of New Hampshire, 44 of them holding a large amount of leased line stocks. Those in the larger cities, like Concord and Manchester, declare no bill can be passed which does not provide for the absolute clearing up of the Boston & Maine indebtedness by a stock assessment. The striking point in the recent conference was whether all of this assessment should be applied for this purpose, or whether a part of it might be used for underwriting, working capital, etc. The modified bill meets the wishes of the Boston & Maine in this respect. The Boston & Maine contended that it was economically unsound to provide only for payment of debts and provide no working capital.

Governor Spaulding is expected here today, and his statement that he would be in no hurry to call an extra session of the legislature has met with general approval. Yesterday the leased lines were preparing for a canvass of the stockholders, who are scattered all over the state, and much depends on their attitude. Most of these stockholders will consult with the bankers, and if the terms of the bill are such as to satisfy the bankers that the measure is a good one for New Hampshire interests, steps will be taken to bring their views before the governor next week.

MANCHESTER DEMANDS COTTONS MADE CONTRABAND

English City Council Passes This Resolution for the British Government.

Manchester, England, Aug. 5.—The city council of Manchester at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution demanding that the British government declare cotton contraband.

"FEDS" TO ENTER NEW YORK

Pres. Gilmore Making Plans for Placing Outlaw Team in Metropolis.

New York, Aug. 5.—President James A. Gilmore of the Federal league arrived here yesterday after attending a meeting of the financial committee of the league at Atlantic City. Mr. Gilmore announced that he would spend several days inspecting office suites for the new headquarters of the organization, which will be located in this city in the near future.

Following the selecting of offices, the president of the Federal league will devote much of his time to the completion of plans for the installation of a Federal league team in this city.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
At Pittsburgh—Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1.
At St. Louis—New York 11, St. Louis 9 (first game). New York 7, St. Louis 5 (second game).
Chicago vs. Philadelphia, two games postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	31	41	.364
Brooklyn	24	48	.333
Boston	30	46	.321
Chicago	47	45	.311
New York	48	46	.311
Pittsburgh	47	48	.303
St. Louis	46	53	.265
Cincinnati	41	53	.263

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Washington—Washington 1, Chicago 0 (first game). Washington 5, Chicago 2 (second game).
At Philadelphia—Detroit 1, Philadelphia 0.
Boston vs. Cleveland, two games postponed; wet grounds.
New York vs. St. Louis, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	39	34	.394
Detroit	38	37	.383
Chicago	38	38	.383
Washington	31	46	.226
New York	45	47	.264
St. Louis	29	56	.211
Cleveland	27	59	.204
Philadelphia	22	63	.187

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JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TO CHINA IS TOLD

Count Okuma Explains the Situation Chiefly for the Benefit of the People of the United States.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The conduct of Japan toward China is explained especially for American understanding by Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, in a message which has been given to the Associated Press offices here by Dr. Clay MacCauley, an American clergyman and author, who for many years has been a resident of Tokio and an active leader in the American and Japanese peace societies.

Count Okuma is said to desire greatly that the American understanding of Japan's relations with China be clarified in some particulars, and Dr. MacCauley, who has enjoyed close personal acquaintance with the premier, undertook to gratify the latter's wish by reporting a summary of half an hour's interview with an interpreter. This summary is described by Dr. MacCauley as a faithful one, but not an effort to reproduce the count's remarks literally.

"The rise of Japan," the premier began, "has induced some concern and aroused some unrest in the West. In the histories of nations we see that often, with the genesis and growth of a new nationality, violent aggressions, accompanied by various barbarities and sometimes atrocities, have marked their advance. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the rise and expansion of Japan have drawn to them a suspicious attention in the West, especially since the passing of the China-Japan war 20 years ago. And now a world attention is being given to the course of the diplomatic relations that have arisen between these two countries. But the intelligent classes of Americans may easily understand the peculiar position in which Japan has been placed by the movement of events in the far East."

"The United States has gained its present greatness and power as the result of a long process of annexations of territory by both purchase and conquest. You know that the enormous Louisiana territory was bought by your country and that Texas and California came to you through conquest. By these acts of conquest Mexico, directly, must have been lost greatly. Yet indirectly Mexico has been benefited immeasurably by the conquest of her strong and faithful neighbor—the United States. If, for example, your country had been indifferent or passive 50 years ago to what then occurred in Mexico, that country would have come under a rule of the French dynasty and the greed of the ambitious Louis Napoleon would have gratified. Mexico should be grateful for the friendship and the helpful protection of the United States as given to her at that time."

"Now it is not going too far to say that a very good parallel can be drawn between the relation at present existing between Japan and China and that guiding the conduct of the United States towards Mexico in the past—the only noticeable difference being in the relative magnitude and resources of the nationalities of the far East. China has been supported either directly or indirectly by Japan for a long time. Had this not been the case, the ancient Chinese empire—now the newest republic—would have collapsed and would have suffered dissolution or partition long before this."

"Japan has never attempted or wished to do away with the sovereignty integrity and national independence of China. Even the China-Japan war of 1894-5 was fought, above all else, for the sake of the self preservation of the Japanese nationality."

"The course of the recent international affairs between Japan and China seems to have remained some severe criticism in parts of the West, but the diplomatic motives and the conduct of the discussions have been right and very just."

"It was evident to Japan that the German occupation of Tsing-Tau was a serious menace and peril to the peace of the far East. With the co-operation of the British army and navy, the Japanese forces brought about a surrender of the Kiao-Chow fortress. But it is equally evident to Japan that the occupation of Tsing-Tau is useless and undesirable. Because of this fact, even if there were no other reason, the Japanese government will retire the Kiao-Chow territory to China. At the same time, however, Japan wishes by way of compensation to settle the pending problems that have remained in relation to South Manchuria, and, moreover, there have been brought forward for adjustment and solution. As to Manchuria, it is the fact that the Chinese police force there has been severely a menace. The people have been exposed to the attacks of robber bands, and the country has been in great disorder."

FRENCH REPULSE

FOE IN ARGONNE

The Germans Are Thrown Back by the Fire of the Artillery and Infantry.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The French war office yesterday afternoon issued an official report, reading as follows: "From the Artois district, there was reported Tuesday night nothing more than engagements with hand grenades at a point to the north of the chateau of Carleul."

"In the Argonne, the night was full of action. The Germans delivered two attacks, one between Hill No. 213 and the ravine at La Fontaine-aux-Charmes and the other in the region of Marie Therese. Our assailants were everywhere thrown back in their trenches by the fire of our infantry and artillery. At Four de Paris and in the direction of Haute Chevauchee, there was Tuesday night incessant rifle firing between the trenches."

"In the Vosges, on the Linge and at Schratzmaennle, there were engagements with hand grenades and bombs, which resulted to our advantage during one portion of the night. At Barrenkopf we repulsed a German counter attack."

STILL GAIN ON CARSO

Italians Press Forward on Center, Repulsing at Same Time Attack.

Rome, Aug. 5.—The following official statement from general headquarters of the Italian army, dated Tuesday, says: "In the valleys of Cadore, our massed batteries continue the work of demolishing the enemy's defenses. In Carnia, the enemy on the first tried to take the offensive against the Medatta peak conquered by us on the 30th, and was repulsed with heavy losses."

"On the 2d, profiting by the fog, the enemy made a surprise attack on our positions from Scarlitz to Monte Cristallo, which was also repulsed. We have further details of the success obtained by our troops on the 30th at Forcella-Cianolot. Our adversary left over 100 bodies on the field, and we picked up 200 rifles, quantities of ammunition and 200 prisoners. During the two following days, the enemy's artillery posted in

WHAT TO EAT THAT WILL HELP YOUR GOOD LOOKS

In the August Woman's Home Companion appears a highly practical and exceedingly interesting article by Alice Farnham Leader, a New York physician, entitled "Health and Good Looks." The author gives rules for the girl who wants to look her best. She says that health depends upon food, sleep and fresh air, and not upon pills and prescriptions, and part of what she has to say is reproduced as follows:

"Right eating does not mean giving up the foods you like; it means balancing your menu to get the full value of all foods. The general mixed diet of wholesome food will, as a rule, give more nourishment and strength than overeating of one kind of food. If you find some meat disagreeable with you, by all means give it up, but don't straightaway conclude that you must become a vegetarian in order to remain well."

"Strike a midway course; if you like meat eat it, but in moderation as a rule only once a day. Fried meat is always indigestible, so avoid it and confine yourself to that which has been roasted, broiled or stewed."

"Vegetables are worth their weight in doctors' fees. Eat plentifully of them, except when they are cooked by frying. This method of cooking not only robs the food of its health value but surrounds it with clogging grease."

GRANITEVILLE

Special meeting of engineers' local, 425, I. S. E., Thursday, Aug. 5, Miles' hall, at 7 o'clock.



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